

Recent policy developments in the EU related to circular product design

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The context









Inefficient use of resources

- Over 90% of biodiversity loss and water stress,
 50% of climate change and 30% of health impacts are due to the extraction and processing of material resources
- Waste generation set to increase by 70% by 2050 (International Resource Panel, 2019)

Planetary boundaries exceeded

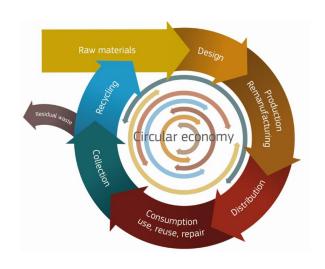
EU has less than 10%
 of world population, yet
 its consumption-based
 impacts are close to
 or exceed boundaries
 for climate change,
 particulate matter, land
 use, eutrophication,
 freshwater, and resource
 use (Sala et al., 2020)

We have only one planet...

 Yet by 2050, the world will be consuming as if there were three

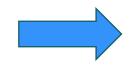


The Circular Economy



An economy where the value of products, materials and resources is **maintained** in the economy for as long as possible, and the generation of waste **minimised**

Circular Economy Package of 30 March 2022

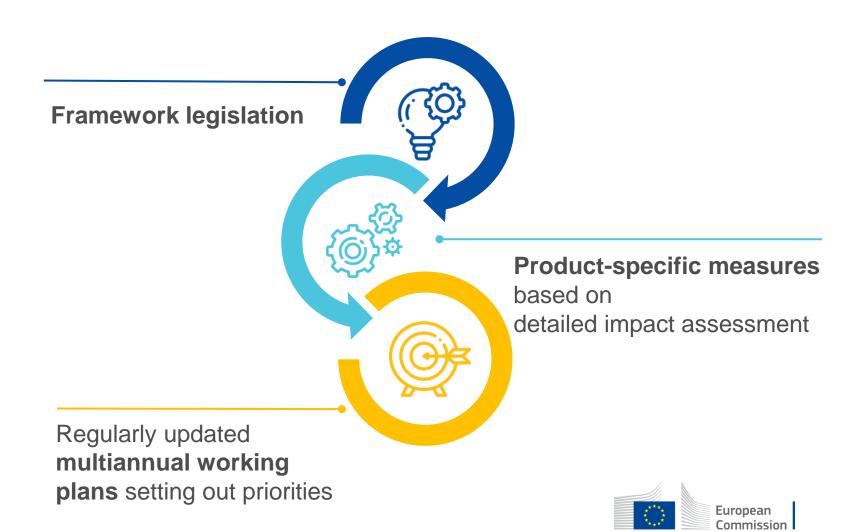


Proposal for an **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products** Regulation (ESPR)



How will ESPR work? Building on the existing Ecodesign Directive

Key features of Ecodesign Directive approach maintained



Key product aspects under ESPR

- Durability
- Reliability
- Reusability
- Upgradability
- Reparability
- Possibility of maintenance and refurbishment
- Presence of substances of concern

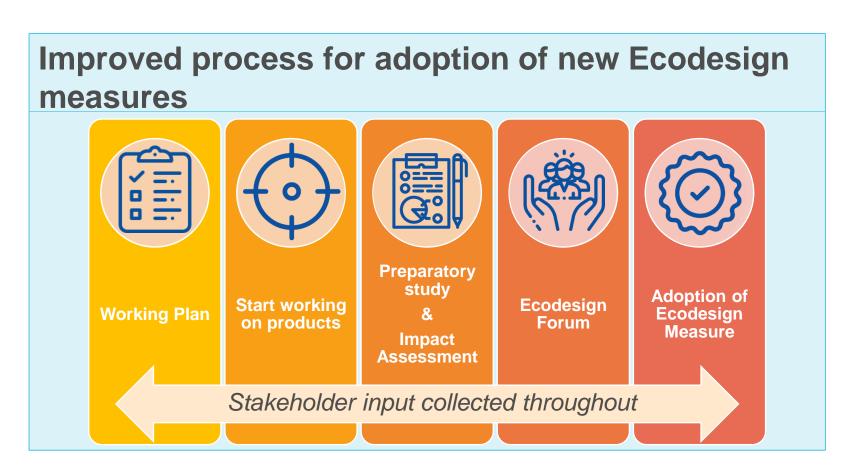
- Energy use or energy efficiency
- Resource use or resource efficiency
- Recycled content
- Possibility of remanufacturing and recycling
- Possibility of recovery of materials
- Environmental impacts, including carbon and environmental footprint
- Expected generation of waste materials



Process under ESPR

ESPR = framework legislation

i.e. does not set specific measures. Rather, it enables their later adoption









Fifth meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5, Nirobi, 28 February-2 March 2022)



- Resolution 5/11 `Enhancing circular economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production'
 - Invites UN MS to integrate CE approaches into national and regional strategies and action plans, incl. in MEAs
 - Invites UN MS to take measures, in cooperation with the private sector, to enhance the design of products, taking into account life-cycle assessments, to favour product lifetime extension, repair, re-use and easier recycling
 - Invites MS, relevant organizations and networks to cooperate in sharing and discussing best practices regarding relevant product information along value chains
 - Recognizes the importance of inclusive multilateral and multi-stakeholder dialogues on SCP, RE and CE to promote sustainable development





International aspects

- Rules will be applicable to all products placed on the EU market, whether produced in the EU or imported.
- Wide consultation of stakeholders foreseen during preparatory phase of all measures
- Impacts on third countries and on international trade to be examined in impact assessments preceding adoption of all measures
- Consultation of WTO under the TBT procedure before adoption of all measures
- Public consultation on what the new product priorities under ESPR should be: by end 2022
- <u>Indicative</u> timeline for **first measures under ESPR**: 2024 (tbc pending outcome of negotiation process)



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